

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

DR. T. D. JONES, Editor pro tempore.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT,

Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish now the extraordinary Message of the President, relating to the introduction of paupers and convicts into the United States, excluding, for the present, the extracts from that scandalous paper—miscalled—the "Truth-Teller."

The President, it is true, when he ascertained the effect of these vulgar and party effusions upon Congress, recalled them; but neither that body, nor his countrymen, are satisfied that the false step was wholly unintentional. We should be glad to think, ourselves, that there was no premeditated design, on the part of the Administration, to hoist a foreign flag among our people, and shall, for the present, pause in the forming of a full opinion of this strange and unprecedented act, until the subject is more generally discussed by others.

Let the blame or error be where it may, it is the first time in the history of any party or nation, where the Chief Magistrate has either used, or permitted the medium of public station to be used, to slander and libel the individual character and reputation of his own countrymen; and we hope, in so far as this country is concerned, it will be the last.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES AMONG THE MECHANICS.

Sometime ago we mentioned that the Native Mechanics had erected a flag upon the public buildings in progress of completion here, with the motto—"We strike for our country." To day we saw the American flag upon a new building, with the words—"Native American." These are strong tokens of an inward feeling, and we hope the rest of our brethren throughout the land will catch the inspiration, and upon every proper occasion proclaim it.

To our Native Artizans we say range yourselves upon one side, so that the foreigners and their adherents may take the other, and our foes be known.

We do not wage a war of opinion against foreigners as individuals, but against the law that unjustly puts them upon the political footing with the Natives, and against those who wish to use, and do use them, for party purposes against the interests of our own people.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF FOREIGN SUPPLY.

The National Intelligencer of May 26, says: "There is a report that a whole company belonging to one of the regiments lately arrived in Canada from Great Britain, deserted and crossed over a few days ago to the New York side of the line."

This is precisely what we expected. It has not been long since we made known our apprehension, that seems now in progress of being realized. We already have the news that the soldiers are deserting from the British ranks, and finding shelter and protection within our borders. If they now seek citizenship in the United States by desertion in the face of law, and at the risk of severe punishment, what will it be when these restraints are removed? Why, as soon as the necessity for continuing the army in force, shall cease, which may now be, and probably is, the fact, and the soldiers are discharged, the United States will be their aim; the fragments of the deserting army will be thrown among us like the locusts which Egypt by the "east wind," and prove as great a curse.

As far as the Government of Great Britain is concerned, it will be good policy, in the present state of Canadian affairs, not only to connive at desertion, but to encourage it to carry out this policy to its most advantageous consequences, motives would be furnished for scattering these moral firebrands through the United States to have the expense of re-shipping them back to England.

Thus, it seems, as if our country is doomed to be overrun and trampled down by foreigners, and imposed on in every conceivable way. In addition to those who come voluntarily, or are thrown upon us by accident, we must be the receptacle of the transported pauper and exiled convict: not only a pauper house, but a Botany Bay. To all this must be added a British army of either deserted or disbanded soldiers. Its elements must be diffused amongst us for our benefit, as some think, to improve our democracy; to regulate our elections; to teach us, by exercising its functions, how to administer the Government; in a word, to instruct us in the principles of Republicanism, and give us an example of patriotism. They will no doubt hear of their benefactor, Senator Allen, and his generous Resolution in their behalf, and most patriotically offer their service in the Florida Campaign, now that it may be thought expedient to look to foreign sources for the means of prosecuting this protracted war to a successful issue against the still unsubdued Seminoles, not for the pre-emption rights—not for the soldier's bounty—but for the sake of patriotism alone; that is, their love of our country, its glory, its honor, and its good.

THE BOSTON PILOT.

The exclusively alien cast and temper of this paper, the want of American matter in its columns, the puerility of its foreign essays, and its low abuse of Native principles, induced us some time since to dismiss it from our "Exchange," and

"Whistle it down the wind, to prey at fortune."

The editors complain at this unceremonious expulsion, and appeal to their countrymen with their grievance. This is natural; the paper itself is in every part an appeal to foreigners; the sympathies of these people are confined entirely to themselves; their reminiscences are of things, events, histories, and places of their own, and when an American, disgusted at the attempt to indoctrinate his fellow citizens with all that is distant from their own country, throws the "Pilot" of these things to the winds, it is natural that they who feel the mortification should clamor to their own people for support.

Our object is not to denounce men because they were born in a distant land, nor yet to withdraw the protection of the laws or the enjoyment of civil rights from any one; but it is to confine political power and the administration of the Government in all its ramifications to our own countrymen, and prevent such confederacies, as the "Pilot" is leagued with, from establishing a foreign party and foreign principles in the very midst of us.

In other countries the foreigners are kept as a distinct class; they are permitted to float in the current of population, enjoying every protection, but distinguished by public opinion, as clearly from the Natives, as is the turbid stream of the Mississippi from the brighter waters of the ocean.

It is proper that it should be so in all nations, for the homogeneity of feeling gives public security, and prevents those individual jealousies which constantly arise from the comparison of the pretended better things of other countries, with the things denounced as indifferent of our own.

The establishment of foreign parties under the banner of 'St. Patrick,' or 'St. George,' or the 'Thistle,' or any other in a land where the only flag that should float, either in fact or in wish, is that of the stars and stripes, is nothing less than the embryo of so many separate factions, which by a general coalition hereafter will erect themselves in the perfection of their strength against the Natives and our Union. "The Pilot" is an humble pioneer to that result—humble only by reason of its untutored weakness, but strong in the degree and manifestation of its viciousness. We do not know the concoctors of its effusions, and do not desire personally to indict upon them any pain. If they are young men, we admonish them to a more virtuous pursuit than that of abusing the people who have given them head and permitted them to mount from the obscurity of their origin to the pretensions of decent life; and if they are old, steeped in the iniquities of their first homes, we pity them for their vices and the infirmities of age, and advise their compatriots to withdraw them from the public gaze, lest an outraged people shall seize upon them as culprits.

Why have a foreign press among us? Why keep alive the English politics and tastes through the "Albion," the Irish through the "Truth-Teller," "The Pilot" and others, and those of the rest of the various nations whose subjects congregate upon us, in their respective Gazettes? It is because, though they have come from the four quarters of the World, they have come with their ancient and first feelings, they have brought their homes with them in their hearts, and desire to build up in a new land the political altars, the customs and the prejudices they safely fled from.

"Colum non animum mutant quitrans mare currunt."

THE STATUES OF PEACE AND WAR AT THE CAPITAL.

We endeavor the other day, in contemplating those two pieces of foreign work, to trace an analogy between their appearance as emblems of the bellicose and pacific, and our nation, which it is supposed they represent in their respective characters; but we could see no resemblance in any degree. The figure of Peace is very pretty, and the olive branch, which answers as a sort of label, tells us her name; but her appearance is so speechless, that a distaff would have made her a better hand-maid of Penelope, than she now is as a quiet daughter of Pallas.

There is no distinctiveness of expression either in the features or the accessories of this figure; and besides this, its position as compared with a natural attitude, is impossible. The posture is such, that if the subject were alive, the individual who could successfully imitate it, would be termed an *equilibriste*; for the left leg supports the body upon a diagonal line of more than thirty degrees, and the mass of marble if not sustained on the one side by the tenacity of its nature, would be tumbled over on the other, as the pose of the figure is entirely out of the line of its centre of gravity.

There are two things, however, that may reconcile not only absurdities but impossibilities to us, and those are, first, that the impersonation is a goddess, and, secondly, it is the elaboration of the genius of a foreigner, made in imitation of a foreign being, and executed in a foreign land. She holds the olive in the left hand, which is entirely at variance both with the propriety of custom and the convenience of offering it, and is against the admonition of Shakspeare, who says—

"Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues."

The other figure, of War, is a muscular representative, who looks as if he could stand his ground; not, however, because of any desire to stand, or of any moral bravery, but by reason of the ponderousness of his legs, which reverse the physiological notion of animal action, and satisfy us that so far from their being the cause of motion in the body, the whole momentum of that portion of the supposed being would be necessary to keep them going.

They seem to be modelled upon the belief of Henry V., that,

"Upon one pair of English legs
Did march three Frenchmen."

The marching part of this hero is, however, out of the question, as, from an accurate estimate made of the relative capabilities of limbs to action, we found that, supposing him to be willing to walk for a wager to a prize fight, his pedestrianism could not exceed a mile, and then he would halt, blown up with plethora, and scarce able to exclaim—

"O that this too, too solid flesh would melt."

The amount expended upon these labors exceeded twenty thousand dollars, which could have been better spent in the establishment of a Native School upon the spot, where the talent of our youth might have been cultivated under the eye of Congress, and something been produced that future history as well as our people, would recognize as allegories of this country.

It is ridiculous that we should allow ourselves to be imposed upon, not only by an unclassical foreign taste, but by one not suited to the nature or notions of our people. Instead of this Roman gladiator, with a tremendous helmet, that seems "part and parcel" of his head, and a cumbersome toga, enough to weigh down the limbs of the most active *Athlete*, it should have been one of our tall, graceful aborigines, with the feathers of the eagle for his plume, his nimble feet cased in the light moccasins, the claws of the bear for his gorget, and the skins of the black wolf for a *Lorca*. Those with the quiver, bow and arrows, and the firm though placid features of the Indian, would have told all the world that such is the American Mars.

"In peace, like the lamb—
Like the lion in war."

In the place of this, we have an Italian *bravo*, dressed up in a partial imitation of a heathen god, like the centaurs of a play-house, hastily picked up and furnished with the odds and ends of "the property man."

Instead of the spear with which the Roman Mars was armed, and which the citizens before going forth to war used to touch, crying out, "*Mars Velle*," this super-numerary is furnished with a short sword, and with a rueful face of such distorted features, as make us cry out

"That such a slave should bear a sword
Who bears no honesty."

The whole production is a hoax, which we might endeavor to escape from, if there was not a certain epigram about it which reminds us constantly that the figure which represents war, in this country, is a low bully, who has lately had his nose pulled, and is now swaggering in a new dress, under the pretence of revenging the insult. Let any one examine the facial line in front, and it will be seen at a glance, that this feature stands so much awry as to have undergone a severe tweak, which the artist, by way of punishing us for our credulity in foreign talent, has worked up into a piece of monumental satire. There it stands a reproach to good sense, a burlesque upon mythology, and an acknowledgment that

however much we may brag of our belligerent, he nevertheless carries the mark of having had the worst of a battle.

The most that can be said in favor of these productions is, that they are two very large pieces of stone cutting.

PATENT OFFICE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

When men having a little authority exercise it against the will, and in defiance of the community, they become antagonists to that community, and must not expect many favors at its hands. Such seems to be the position in which the Superintendent of the Patent Office and the Commissioner of the Public Buildings have placed themselves. We do not desire to injure those officers, as individuals; on the contrary, we have heretofore wished them every success; but they should remember, that in introducing so great a number of foreigners as they have into their respective offices, they have wounded the pride and sensibilities of their fellow countrymen, and have indicted a mortification upon their feelings, which not merely justify a retaliation, but require it.

The Native Americans, as an Association, besides many whose hearts are with us, and whose hands are ready to do whatever justice may require—though their names are not enrolled upon our lists—aye, and others—high servants in authority—nay, legislators have seen, with pain and disgust, that both of these persons in their official stations have not only employed the Native Mechanic, the Native Clerk, or the Native Laborer, to do the work which they or their ancestors furnished the means to pay for; but that one of them has filled the Patent Office with foreigners, unnaturalized men and fresh aliens, and entrusted them with the secret archives and the valuable inventions of our countrymen; while the other, as Commissioner of the Public Buildings, has dragged into the public service every outlandish face that prowled about our precincts. In this way, private, as well as public property, is made a bait of temptation; and both, to say the least, are put in jeopardy.

Who will vouchsafe that neither has been violated? No one. And although uncertainty forbids us from accusing, caution justifies a suspicion that even charity would not repress.

If these things are so, there must necessarily be something to blame; and let those bear it who have indulged in the sin of abused authority. But let them not hope to escape; the side these men have taken is that of the foreigner against us; and we shall endeavor in the progress and sequel of this cause, not to go unavenged. Our duty, and that of all others, whether in or out of public service—whether in the legislative halls or at the ballot-box—will be, to use all proper means directly and indirectly, to expunge those offices of their present incumbents, and hold out the spoils of their present stations as rewards to worthier men. The ability to accomplish this may not be so visible to those who are blinded by the infatuation of present enjoyment, but the means are nevertheless at work, and, like the silent, unnoticed, but industrious ant, will not tire until the whole is finished.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Every form of government, except that of a Republic, has in its nature a quality that enables the rulers to make the multitude submit to their will; with us that particular property which is the true power of the country, is independent of any such will, and regulates or rescinds every measure that is undertaken. That influence is public opinion. Kings command subsidies from their subjects, and they obey; they pass laws that weigh down the rights of the people, and they submit; generation after generation tolerates these enactments, and at length they are removed only by revolutions.

In the United States public opinion, acting in all the ramifications of society, and formed upon a full investigation of the subject, raises its imperious voice, and crying aloud, confirms the things that are right, or in the majesty of its strength blots out and annihilates the things that are condemned.

No revolutions are necessary here, save where fanaticism, too blind to see and too dull to heed, puts judgment aside, and, braving the voice of public opinion, sets up its pigmy powers to defy it. The resistance is but for a day, for all things, even factions, yield in due season to its control.

It is the only Moloch in our land, and it is one of many mouths, which make victims of all who oppose.

If then power and even the laws are obliged to succumb to this mighty spirit, how weak are those who, to serve a party purpose, attempt to resist its will. Does not public sentiment proclaim to our men in office an aversion to the employment of foreigners? Does it not cry aloud against confiding the archives and secrets of our government to foreigners?

Has it not uttered its indignation time after time, that the inventive genius of our country, our improvements, and patents, should be in the hands of foreigners? Is it not manifesting its disgust that our public buildings, our public grounds, our trees, and the productions of our handicraft, should be placed in the keeping of foreigners? All this is true. Why, then, it may be asked, do men, having in the contingent changes of the times but an uncertain hold upon office, endeavor vainly to strengthen themselves by putting into the places of Natives the venal parasites who have escaped from their own lands and have become notorious here only by their clamors and their pretensions? There is but one—there can be but one reason—and that proceeds from what is termed the policy of party. 'Tis an idle name—the foreigner who swelled the tide of the successful partisan to-day, under the hope of a promise of reward, will, to-morrow, for similar motives, roll back the current upon our cause. They are the mercenary beings, who, like the frail Athenians, come dressed in colored garments, that it may be known—their virtue has a price. But there are penalties as well as prices, and the men, now in high stations, placed there in some instances rather by accident than their merit, will learn ere long that those who have given away the birth rights of the Natives, and have preferred the foreigners, will become the victims of that public opinion which cannot be resisted, and stand as

"Fixed figures for the time of scorn to point
His slow unmoving finger at."

ANOTHER NATIVE AMERICAN MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

On Monday last, Mr. Halstead presented a Memorial from New Jersey, praying for the repeal or an alteration of the Naturalization Laws, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

CONGRESS.

The joint resolution, offered by Mr. Webster as a substitute for Mr. Clay's, repealing the Treasury Order, known as the Specie Circular, passed the Senate on Tuesday last, by a vote of yeas 34, nays 9; and on Wednesday it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of yeas 154, nays 29. It is in the following form:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid."

The bill to extend the charters of the District Banks passed the House, as it was reported from the Senate, in the following form, by a vote of yeas 131, nays 45.

Be it enacted, &c. That the charters of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, the Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington, and the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac, in the town

of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty. Provided, The said banks, each for itself, shall conform to the following conditions:

First. To cease receiving or paying out all paper currency of less denomination than five dollars, on or before the day of the promulgation of this act.

Second. To redeem all their notes of the denomination of five dollars in gold or silver, from and after the first day of August, in the present year.

Third. To resume specie payments in full, on or before the first day of January, 1839, or sooner, if the principal banks of Baltimore and Richmond should sooner resume specie payments in full.

The House has since been warmly engaged in discussing the Cherokee question, which yesterday led to a very unpleasant scene between two of the Tennessee Representatives, which we sincerely regret.

The United States Senate.—The Whigs have at present in the Senate of the United States, 17 members. The term of office of 18 of the present members of the Senate expires on the 31st of March next. Of the Legislative bodies which are to fill those vacancies, 12 are Whigs, 2 Conservatives, and 4 Van Buren. That is, in two States, the Conservatives hold the balance of power. The Senate, therefore, after the 31st of March next, will consist of at least 22 Whigs, 3 Conservatives, including Mr. Ruggles of Maine—making 26 opponents, and 26 Van Burens.

National Convention.—The Whig members of Congress in compliance with various calls, have designated Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the place, and the first Wednesday of December, 1839, as the time, for the meeting of Delegates from all the States, equal to their Representatives in both branches of the National Legislature, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

[From the New York Evening Star.]

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

We have received the very able speech of Mr. Preston on the admission of Texas into the Union; we fear, however, that it is too late. It is rumored that the Texian Minister in London, after several interviews with the members of the British Cabinet, has received assurances that the independence of Texas will be recognised by that Government on certain conditions and considerations. It is further said that an early application has been made to the British Minister in Mexico for details of the power and resources of that republic, and the prospect of success in the re-possession of Texas, and the reply has been in every respect unfavorable to any attempt which Mexico may make to reconquer that territory.

The first condition required by the British Ministry is the withdrawal of the application to Congress made by Texas to come in as one of the confederated States of the Union, on the ground that a proposition to be recognised as an independent nation could not be entertained during a pending application to become a component part of the American family. The doubts and difficulties thrown in the way of annexation by Northern politicians, and the obvious benefits to be derived from a treaty with England, which of course includes recognition and treaties from other Continental powers, together with the increasing population and resources of Texas, determined that Government to withdraw its application for coming into the Union, and thus a powerful independent nation will be established with a Territory half as large as the whole United States, and with a body of active, intelligent men, emigrating from all parts of the world in numbers calculated seriously to alarm Mexico hereafter for the integrity of her other possessions. England will find a direct market for an immense amount of her manufactures, and an indirect outlet through Mexico and the navigable rivers of this country—the supply of the Indians and others at a low tariff, taking in exchange, among other products, from one to two hundred thousand bales of cotton annually. It is an invaluable accession of power and influence to England in other respects. Hanging on our borders on a long line of Territory reaching from Nova Scotia, Upper and Lower Canada almost to the Rocky Mountains to the North and North West, England by, this early alliance with Texas, exercises a direct commercial and political influence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the long line of the Rio del Norte to the South, and we may say thus nearly encompassing the whole Union with her extended territorial arms; keeping also a watchful eye on the Mexican mines—aiding to improve the navigation of the great streams, to get into the heart of Mexico—making valuable treaties with the immense bodies of Indians and Mestizoes—pushing on excitement and divisions among the already divided parties in Mexico, and finally annexing that country to Texas, including the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, the work only of a few years, and finally possessing the great key to the Pacific and the commerce of the Indies by the Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Darien. We thus make England greater than the United States in influence as well as territory on our own Continent! and this has been done from sheer jealousy of Northern politicians towards augmenting the power of the South; forgetting that we are one family, one people, one nation, and one interest, and what strengthened one section of the Union benefited the other. Not content with this unequalled, unpatriotic distrust and jealousy towards the South, opposition to Texas was strengthened by a vile appeal to the passions and fanaticism of abolitionists—ministers of the Gospel were permitted, we may say, in the only section of the Union where Church and State are united, to mount the pulpit and fulminate their doctrines against Texas, and the interests of the South; and what was the excuse? "It was necessary to keep the Union together; Texas would have divided the Union." Is not the period of separation fearfully accelerated by making Texas a sovereign and independent power, with such an ally as England?

Let Texas once develop her resources—let Mexico be annexed to Texas—let the abolitionists carry on the game with impunity, when the South and West will be invited to come in with them and form a most powerful confederacy, reaching from the Potomac to the Isthmus of Darien, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving us at the North as bare as the palm of our hands—our States thinned by emigration, and our manufacturing destroyed by flooding the whole South and West with British goods.

This is another of the many false positions in which Northern and Eastern politicians have placed the country. We erect Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Northern Territories into States without opposition, but the moment the South is to have an additional State, we hear the thunder of their jealousy, suspicion and distrust.

Our late cold weather accounted for.—The late cold blasts from the Northwest, retarding the Spring vegetation on this part of the sea-board, are accounted for by the St. Louis Republican. The Upper Mississippi and its tributaries have been overflowing their banks from the unusual high freshets produced by continued heavy rains. A few days ago there was even a deep fall of snow at Chicago!—Star.

Melancholy Case of Poisoning.—A few days since, the family of Mr. R. L. Burnett, residing about a mile out of town, in preparing their meat for dinner, gathered and served up, boiled, a quantity of the water parsnip, (*sium canadensis*), of which the father and several of the children partook. Soon after they were all taken suddenly ill. The father hastened for a physician, but he had proceeded but a short distance, when he fell, and never recovered. The children were all taken with convulsions. By the help of medical assistance, they were all living, however, at the last dates.

It may not be generally known, that the water parsnip, as well as the wild parsnip, common on our prairies, are both deadly poisons. And it may likewise be remembered, that, as an invariable law of nature, all water plants, bearing yellow blossoms, unbelliferous, (umbrella-shaped) are poisonous; and most of those bearing white blossoms, so shaped, are likewise poisonous. This rule applies only to those plants which grow in the water.—Galena Gazette.

The Man with the Nose.—We have seen the mineral nose described by Dr. Smith in the Medical Journal—and are free to confess that the excellence of this singular species of nasal protuberance, the entire absence of which causes one to look rather queer, has not been overrated. We agree with the editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, that Dr. Harwood is entitled to an honorary degree from Brazen Nose College! The nose is fastened firmly to a pair of spectacles, and may be removed at pleasure. Such a nose is convenient on more accounts than one—if an ill-mannered fellow threatens to pull it, all you have to do is to put it quietly into your pocket, and defy him to do his worst. The metallic nose should be made trumpet-form, so that it might be blown to advantage.—Boston Journal.

Awful Death.—Calvin R. Stone, Esq., of the firm of Stone, Field & Marks, St. Louis, Mo., is ascertained to have been the unfortunate individual who was thrown from the extreme end of the boiler deck of the Moselle several hundred feet into the air, and thence driven through the roof of a dwelling house in Cincinnati. He was much respected, and has left a wife and five or six children.—Star.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the House of the subscriber, living on High street, Georgetown, on the morning of the 25th ult., a white Irish woman, calling herself MARY SCOTT, having been with the subscriber only a few days, about five feet three or four inches high; she appeared to be about 30 years of age, dark complexion, high cheek bones, dark blue eyes, dark frizzly hair, and pretending to be deaf. The articles stolen by her are as follows:—1 old English Silver Watch, (with the name of Nicholas Flere inscribed on the inside of the case), 1 Chintz Dress, 1 Calico Wrapper, 1 White Twisted Silk Shawl, 1 figured Straw Bonnet, 1 Gentleman's large size Silk Halk, a pair of Morocco Shoes, and several other valuable articles.

P. S.—The above reward will be given to any person that shall return the goods, as stolen by the thieves named, to the Subscriber.

He would say to the Public, beware of her!

Georgetown, June 2. JAS. B. BROWN.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

CITY HALL, MAY 24, 1838. TAX NOTICE.—Those persons whose taxes remain unpaid, and who may purpose paying at the Polls on the day of election, are informed that the law does not make it the duty of the Collector to receive taxes at the Polls, but requires his attendance at his office. In order to accommodate, as far as possible, such persons as cannot conveniently come to the office during the usual hours, the Collector will attend at his office from 8 o'clock to 2, and from 3 to 7, every day during the week preceding the election. Those who wish to avoid inconvenience and delay, from the number of calls that may be deferred until that day, would do well to have their taxes paid previously.

Notice is also given, that all taxes in arrears for years prior to 1837 are required to be paid at this office, and that the law will, in a short time, be put in force against all delinquents.

May 26th A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, on Louisiana Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, immediately south of the Bank of Washington. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy and Windsor Chairs of his own manufacture; and likewise an assortment of Parlor and Nursery Arm Chairs, direct from Boston, which will be sold low for cash; or, on accommodating terms, for approved paper.

Old furniture taken in exchange for new. A good assortment of Mahogany will constantly be kept on hand, and sold low for cash.

Funerals attended to upon moderate terms.

May 19—JAMES WILLIAMS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS. S. P. FRANKLIN has just received at his store, Pennsylvania avenue, three doors west of Dr. Wm. Gunton's, a very complete stock of French and American Paper-hangings of the newest style. Also Borders, Landscapes and Historical views, fire board pieces, &c. of the richest colors and patterns. May 6—S. P.

NOTICE.—J. PERKINS, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, has removed from his old stand, to one door east of the Native American Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he will be pleased to attend to those who may favor him with their custom. He has employed experienced hands to do Burnish Gilt Looking glasses, Picture Frames, &c., in fashionable superior style and workmanship. Old frames regilt, as when new; all of which will be supplied to order, at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Ulcers Eruptions, after measles, Scoury, Foul Eruptions, Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors—are assured that Dr. R. L. F.'s Botanical Drops continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:

Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years.) Previous to taking your Relieve's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief."

Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

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